

F U T

End as it befits your station ;
Come to use and application ;
Nor with senates keep a fusts :
I submit, and answer thus. Swift.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fustle*, French.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fustle*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy ; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futaine*, French, from *fusile*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? Shakspeare.
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated ; bombast.
Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroic *fustian*. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.
What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes ! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. Dryden.
I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian* ; that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the clofe,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prole. Smith.

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling ; unnaturally pompous ; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. Hudibras, p. i. can. 3.
Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. Dryden's Disfrense.

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloath. Ditt.

To FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick ; to cane. Ditt.

FUSTILIARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fustly*.] A low fellow ; a stinkard ; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakspeare* only.
Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustiliarian* : I'll tickle your catatrophe. Shakspeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

FUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *fustly*.] Mouldiness ; stink.
FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fustly*.] Ill smelling ; mouldy.
Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains : he was as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. Shakspeare's Troilus and Crisseida.
The *fusty* plebeians hate thin honours. Shak. Coriolan.
The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. Shakspeare.

FUTILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French ; *futilis*, Latin.]
1. Talkative ; loquacious.
One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. Bacon.
2. Trifling ; worthless ; of no weight.
FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*futilité*, French, from *futile*.]
1. Talkativeness ; loquacity.
This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. L'Estrange.
2. Triflingness ; want of weight ; want of solidity.

FY

Trifling *futurity* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and
 their mutual relations and aspects. Eentley.
FUTROCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. *Skinner.*] The
 lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *future*, French.] That
 which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.
 Glory they long to the most High! good will
 To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milh. P. L.*
 He fows the teeth at Pallas's command,
 And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid.*
FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; some-
 what to happen hereafter.
 Thy letters have transported me beyond
 Ths ignorant present time; and I feel now
 The *future* in the infant. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
 The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power,
 either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous
 undertaking ever after. Locke.
FUTURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.
 This preference of God, as it is preference, is not the cause
 of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's fore-
 knowledge impede any necessity, or bind. Raleigh.
FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be;
 of being to come to pass hereafter.
 Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's re-
 demption should rest only in the number of probabilities, and
 hang fo loose in respect of its *future*, as to leave the event
 in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing
 or no? Smith's Sermons.
FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]
 1. Time to come; events to come.
 Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
 Nor purpos'd merit in *future*,
 Can ransom me. Shakespeare's Othello.
 All *future*s are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the fight
 of which is no more hindred by distance of time than the fight
 of an angel can be determined by distance of place. South.
 I will contrive some way to make it known to *future*, that
 I had your lordship by my patron. Swift.
 This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
 Though kill'd in fate and dark *future*. Pope's Statius.
 2. The state of being to be; futuration.
 It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which
 never commence into a *future*; it requiring such a free,
 fedate and intent mind, as, it maybe, is no where found but
 among the platonical ideas. Glauv. Scerp. c. 10.
 To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small
 particles.
FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which,
 when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
Fy. interj. [*fy*, French and Flemish; *ὦ*, Greek; *vah*, Lat.]
 A word of blame and disapprobation.
 And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
 Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now away. *Fa. Quen.*
Fy, my lord, *fy*! a foldier, and afraid? What need we
 fear who knows it, when none can call our power to ac-
 count? Shakespeare's Macbeth.
 A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him! *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*
 But *fy*, my wand'ring rascal, how thou dost stray!
 Expectance calls thee now another way. Milton.
 Nay, *fy* what mean you in this open place?
 Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
 Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
 My mouth's my own; and if you like, I'll bite. Dryden.
Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaities.
Tatlers, No. 54.

G A D

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as, *gate, go, gull*.

The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *γ*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign, malign, condign*, we pronounce *benine, maine, condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *b*, as, *might*. The Saxon *Li, g*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *ga* is by rutiicks left pronounced *yate*.

GA'BARDINE. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabout.

You call me mischief-maker, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakef. Mer. of Venice.*

The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himself refigen. *Hudibras, b. i.*

To **GA'BLE.** *v. n.* [*gabliere*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

- To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, favage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st fiddle *gabble* like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shakef. Tempest.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent hour. *Dryd. Æn.*

- To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like
tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alcheu of
my lady's house? *Shakefear's Twelfth Night.*

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Such a roar, and such a rattle,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GA'BLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

- Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

GA'BLEER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabelle*, Italian; *gafel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and calks filled with sand. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

GABLE. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GAD. *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick, a club]

- A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

- It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gab*, Saxon, a goad.]

G A G

I will go get a leaf of brags,
And with a gad of feel will write these words. *Shakespeare*
To *GAD. v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly* by *Junius*
from *gadavus*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without
any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.
How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?
— Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty
to *gad* abroad. *Ecclesi. xxv. 25.*
The lesser devils arose with ghaftly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax, b. iv.*
Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth
not keep home. *Bacon, Essay 9.*
Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hore or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*
Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryd. Virg.*
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*
Gull 'em with freedom,
And you shall fee 'em tofs their tails, and *gad*
As if the breeze had flung them. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
There's an ox loft, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after
wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*
No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually flung
from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment
in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be
gadding. *Locke.*
GADDER. n. f. [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much
abroad without business.
A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great an-
ger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclesi. xxvi. 8.*
GADDINGLY. adv. [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving man-
ner.
GADFLY. n. f. [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it
the original of *gad*, *gadfly*.] Supposed to be originally from
goad, in Saxon *gab*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the
cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.
The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swim-
eth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bac.*
Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson's Summer.*
GAFF. n. f. A harpoon or large hook. *Answorth.*
GAFFER. n. f. [*gæpe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of
respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean
person.
For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Pastorals.*
GAFFLES. n. f. [*gæfcluc*, spears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.
2. A feel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Answorth.*
To *GAG. v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew*.] To
stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but
hinder to speak.
He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and mini-
ster occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
There foam'd rebellious logic, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*
GAG. n. f. [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to
hinder speech or eating.
Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*
Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I
have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*
GAGE. n. f. [*gæge*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution
any thing given in security.